



SENTINEL 2

Mission Performance Centre



The power of innovation



European
Commission

CURRENT VALIDATION STATUS OF SEN2COR

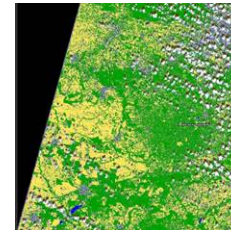
S2VT01, FRASCATI,
28/11/2016-29/11/2016



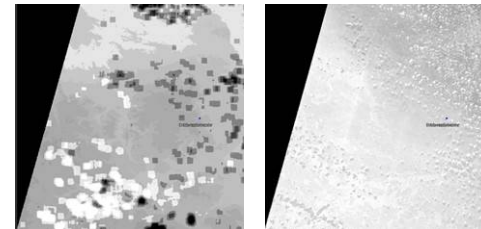
➔ Sen2cor Processor

➔ Validation dataset

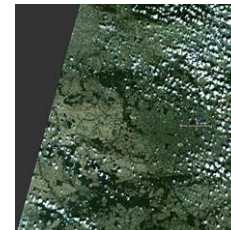
➔ Validation of Cloud Screening and Scene Classification (CSC)



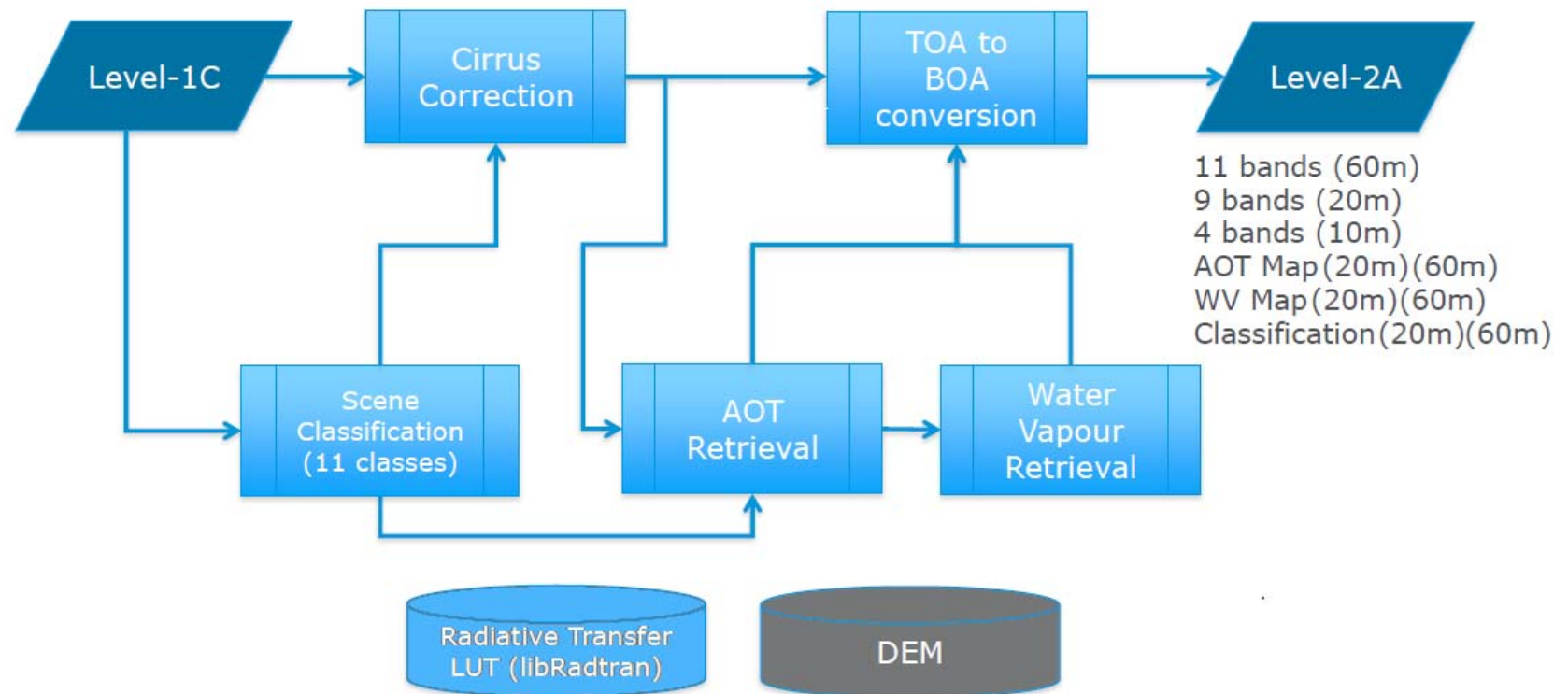
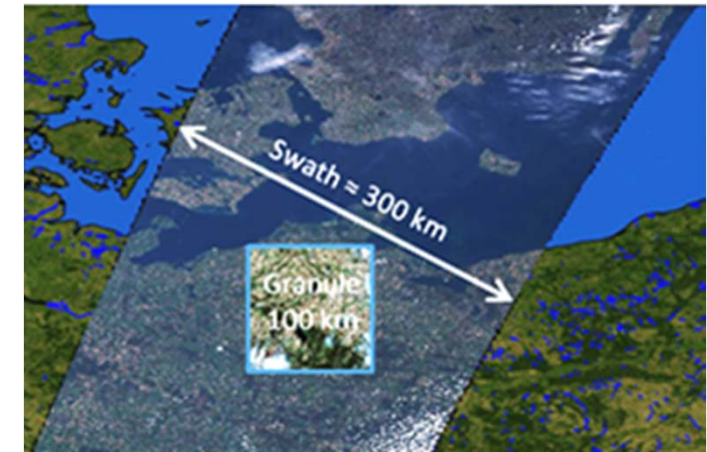
➔ Validation of AOT & WV

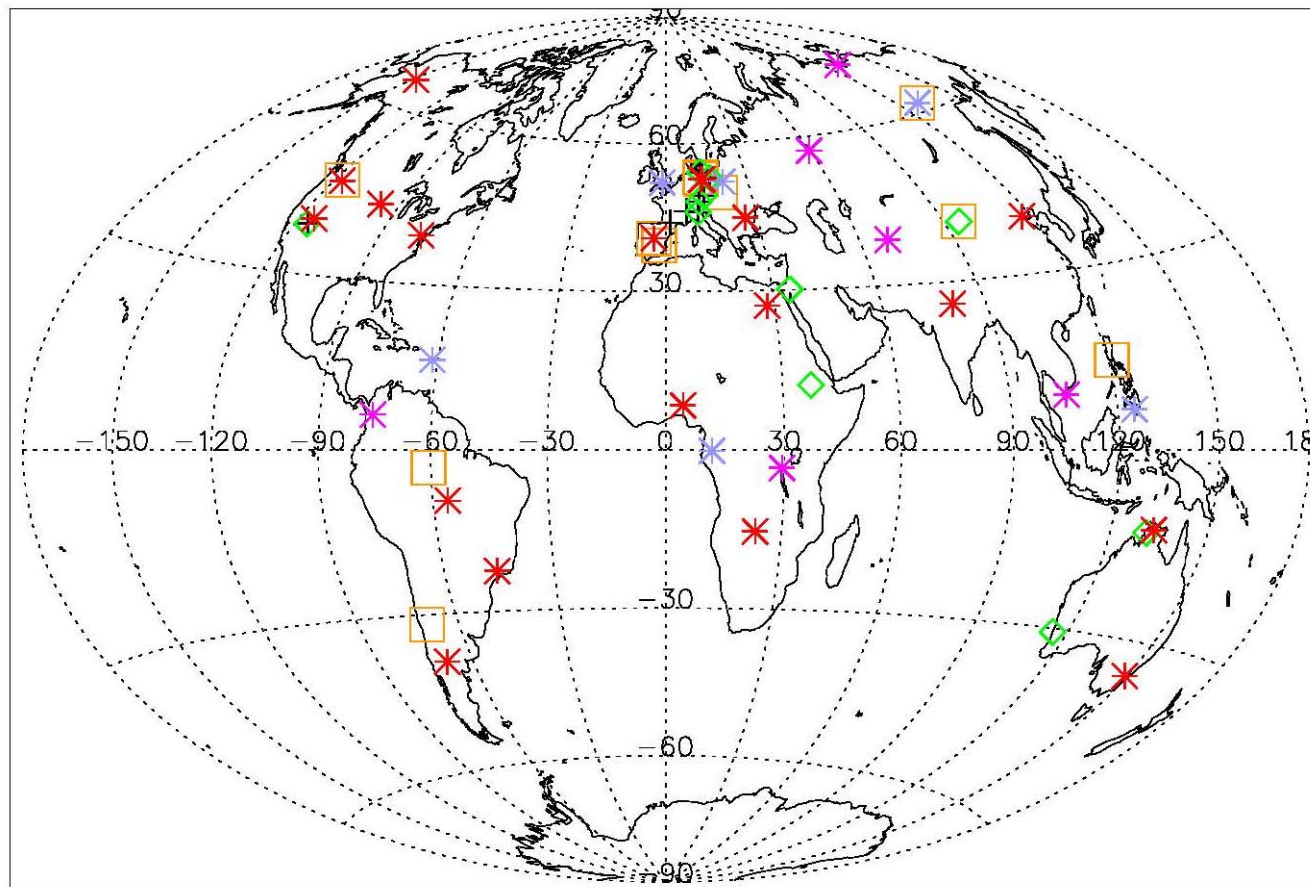


➔ Validation of Surface reflectance (BOA)



- ➔ Python application, Command line tool, also available from S2 toolbox
- ➔ **Single-Mission** tool for Sentinel-2 mission
- ➔ Processing on orthorectified L1C granule for a **single-time** image
- ➔ Atmospheric Correction over **land** surface
- ➔ Dense dark vegetation (**DDV**) pixels required





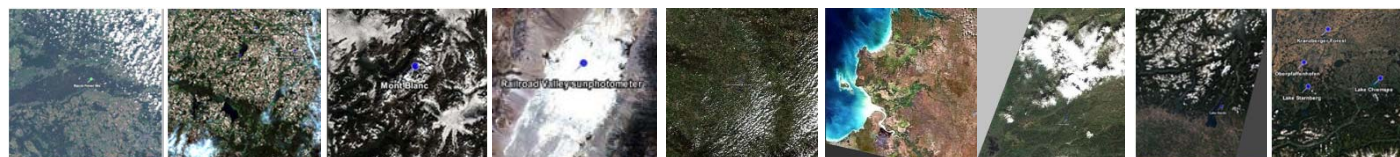
The locations were selected according to 8 latitude regions that will be covered by Sentinel-2 mission from North to South:

Polar (North),
Boreal,
Mid Latitude North,
Sub Tropical North,
Tropical,
Sub Tropical South,
Mid Latitude South,
Austral.

Orange squares: 11 test sites [100x100 km²] for Cloud Screening and Scene Classification Validation

Asterisks: sunphotometer test sites [9x9 km²] for validation of AOT, WV and BOA-products

Green diamonds: ad-hoc campaign sites for surface reflectance validation

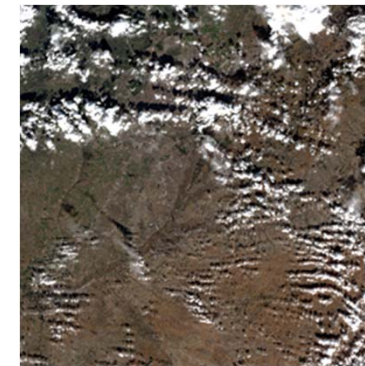


→ Classes

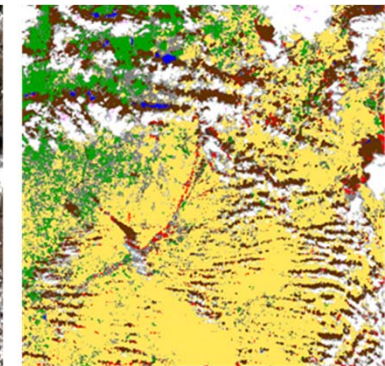
Classification
NO_DATA
SATURATED_OR_DEFECTIVE
DARK_AREA_PIXELS
CLOUD_SHADOWS
VEGETATION
BARE_SOILS
WATER
CLOUD_LOW_PROBABILITY
CLOUD_MEDIUM_PROBABILITY
CLOUD_HIGH_PROBABILITY
THIN_CIRRUS
SNOW

→ Validation steps

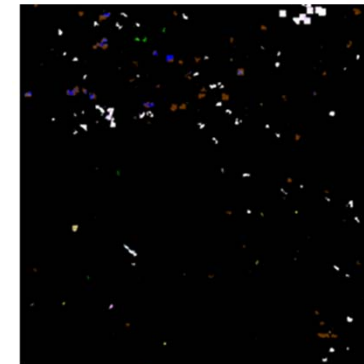
- › Run scene classification on full granule
- › Stratified random sampling
- › Pixel/area labelling by user (visual)
- › Creation of reference image
- › Confusion matrix,
precision, recall and overall accuracy



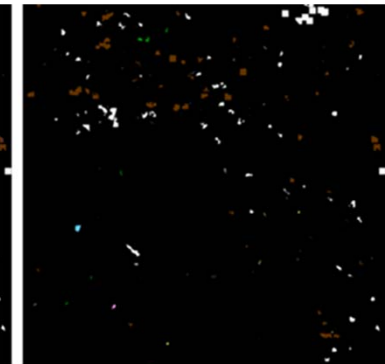
TOA RGB



Scene Classification



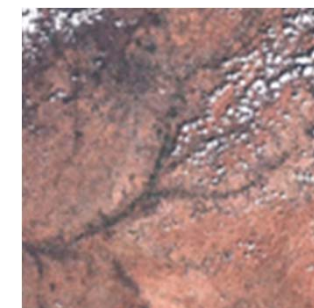
Ground truth
classification image



Sen2Cor
classification image

	Sen2cor class	Reference Class											Sum	Preci- sion
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
saturated_or_defective	(1)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	none
dark_area_pixels	(2)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	none
clouds_shadows	(3)	0%	1,7%	20,7%	0,002%	0,035%	0,01%	0,8%	0,001%	0%	0%	0%	23,3%	89%
vegetation	(4)	0%	0,002%	0,001%	2,9%	1,6%	0%	0,005%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4,5%	65%
bare_soils	(5)	0%	0%	0%	0,04%	3,7%	0%	0,7%	0,4%	0,4%	0%	0%	5,2%	71%
water	(6)	0%	0,27%	0,03%	0,01%	0,02%	7,9%	0,02%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8,2%	96%
cloud_low_probability	(7)	0%	0%	0%	0,001%	0,04%	0%	0,05%	0,01%	0,01%	0,01%	0%	0,1%	40%
cloud_medium_probability	(8)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0,04%	0%	0,1%	0,2%	0,6%	0,02%	0%	1,0%	18%
cloud_high_probability	(9)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0,02%	0,01%	0,2%	2,7%	52,7%	0,9%	1,1%	57,7%	91%
thin_cirrus	(10)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	none
snow	(11)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	none
	Sum	0%	1,9%	20,7%	3,0%	5,4%	7,9%	1,9%	3,3%	53,8%	0,9%	1,1%	100%	

- ➔ Overall accuracy: 88 %
- ➔ Water (6) and cloud, high probability (9): exhibit similar high precision
- ➔ clouds_shadows (3): high precision for this example
- ➔ Vegetation (4) and bare soils (5): little lower precision
- ➔ Cloud low and medium probability (7,8): remarkable lower precision



Granule: T30TVK
Date: 18.08.2015
Region: Spain, Madrid area

→ Mean Overall Accuracy (OA):

- › Number of correctly classified pixels of all classes relative to the total number of pixels

scene	Overall Accuracy
A	76,0%
B	77,5%
C	82,5%
D	84,0%
E	68,1%
F	88,1%
avg.	79,6%
std.	6,5%

→ Influence of user:

Scene	user	OA	Total pixels
B	1	77,5%	267152
	2	86,8%	51273
	3	72,9%	279993
	4	75,0%	279993
	avg.	78,1%	271460,2
	std.	6,13%	
C	1	82,5%	216957
	2	77,2%	191627
	3	87,0%	42676
	avg.	82,2%	150420
	std.	4,91%	

→ Mean overall accuracy for all examples: $(80 \pm 7) \%$

- Results obtained by different users on the same product show the same variation as processing different products by the same user

→ Validation steps (AOT & WV)

- › Run Sen2Cor on full granule
- › Extract 9×9 km² subset around sunphotometer
- › Compute AOT statistics
- › Compute Water Vapour (WV) statistics
- › Download and process sunphotometer data as reference
- › Compare Sen2Cor output with reference

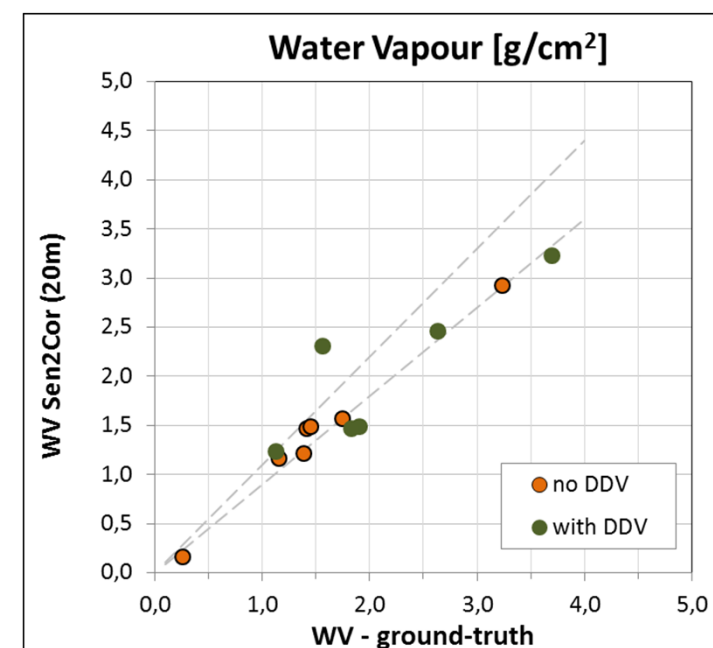
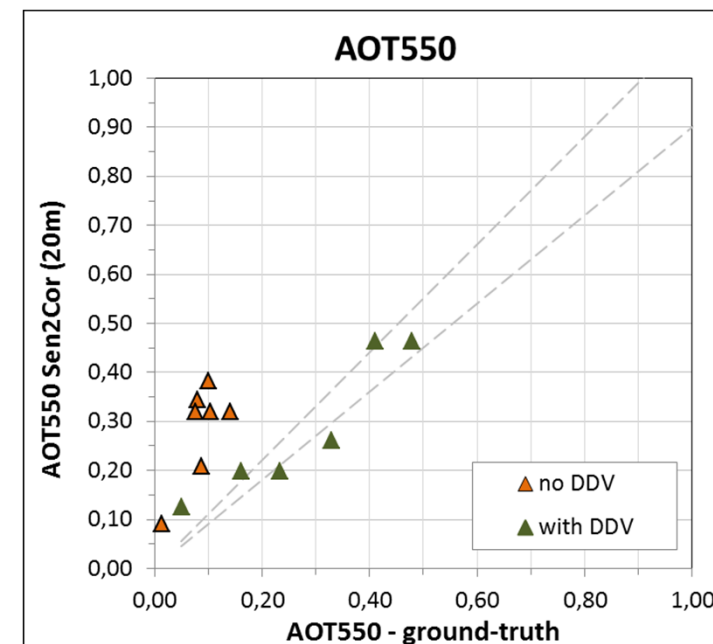
→ Results of AOT validation (samples up to 50% cloud cover):

- › **mean AOT difference: 0.05** with DDV-pixels present.
Maximum difference: 0.075
- › Aerosol estimation fails, if no DDV-pixels in the image
- › Fallback solution in preparation: Use AOT from ECMWF

→ Results of WV validation (samples up to 50% cloud cover):

- › **mean WV difference: 0.25 g/cm²**
Maximum difference: 0.75 g/cm²
- › Less influence of missing DDV pixels

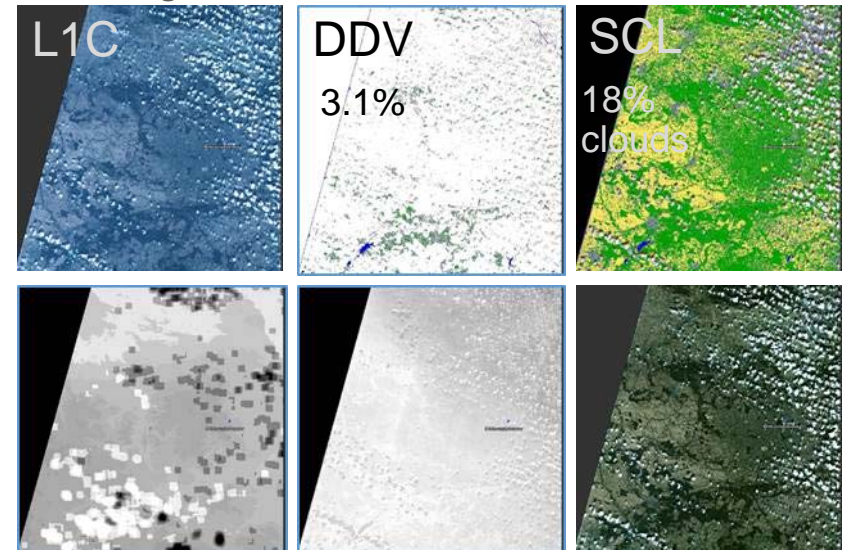
Acknowledgment: We thank the PI investigators and their staff for establishing and maintaining the AERONET sites used in this investigation.



➔ **Full Granule**; Belsk test site / Poland;
August 14, 2015; Sen2Cor 2.1.1

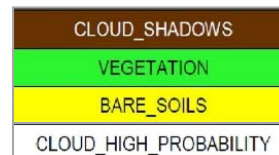
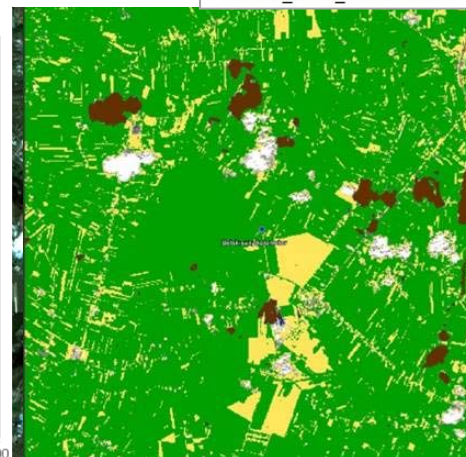
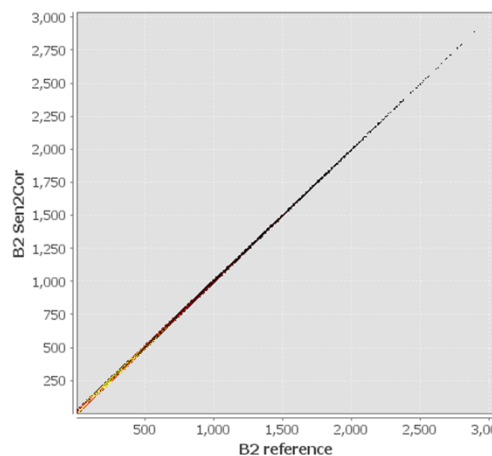
➔ Validation steps (BOA)

- › Run Sen2Cor on full granule
- › Run Sen2Cor with AOT = AERONET value (Generate reference dataset)
- › Extract spatial subset 9x9 km²
- › Compare Sen2Cor output with reference
apply mask: [vegetation or soil (or water)]

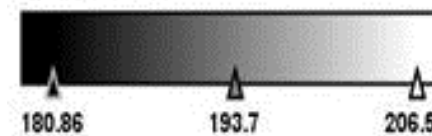


➔ Spatial subset

Scatter Plot band 2



quality_aot [dl]



AOT

AERONET: 0.233

Sen2Cor: 0.198 ±0.001

Difference: 0.035 / 15%

quality_wvp [dl]

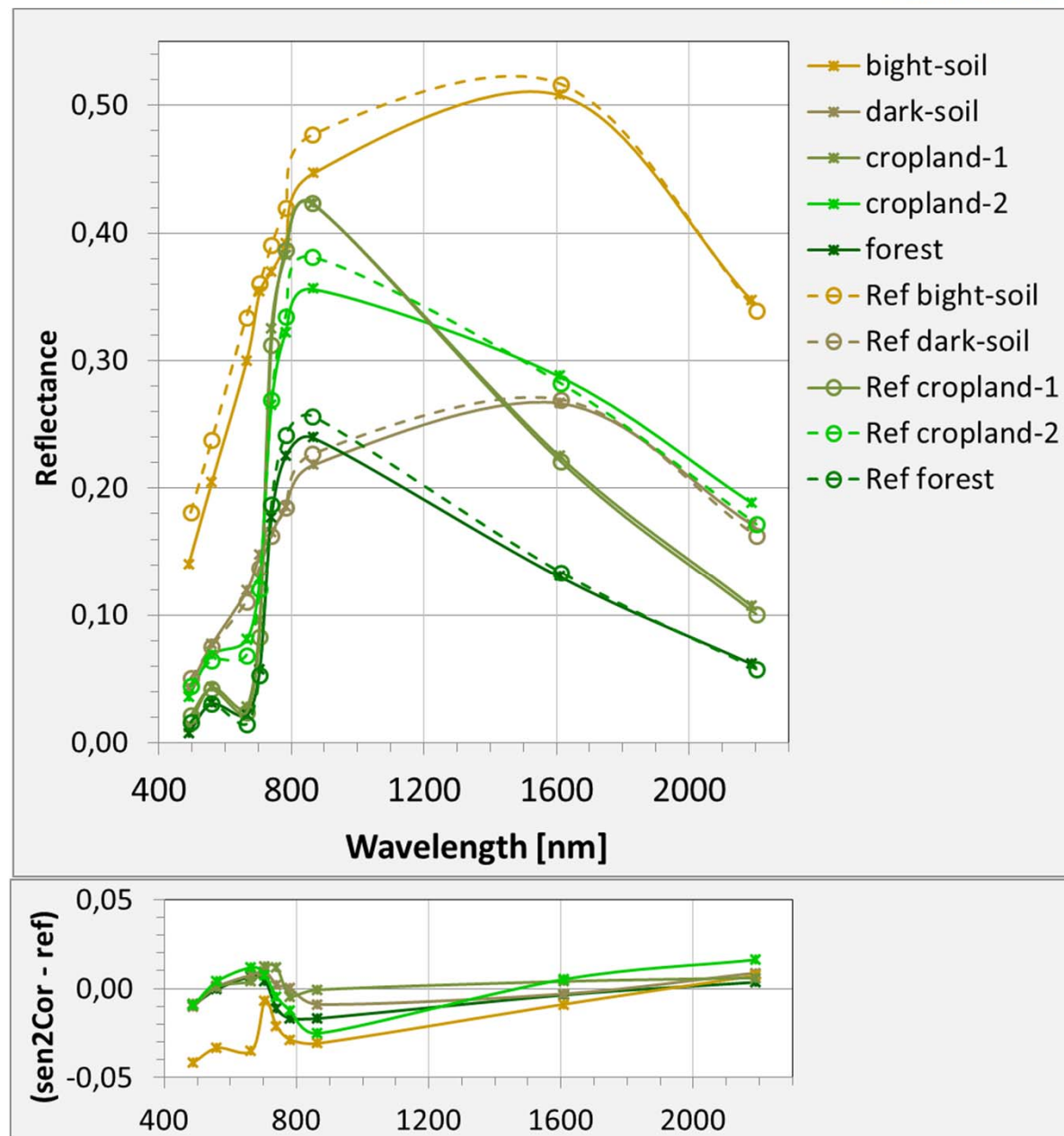


WV

AERONET: 2.63 g/cm²

Sen2Cor: (2.46 ±0.09) g/cm²

Difference: 0.17 / 7%

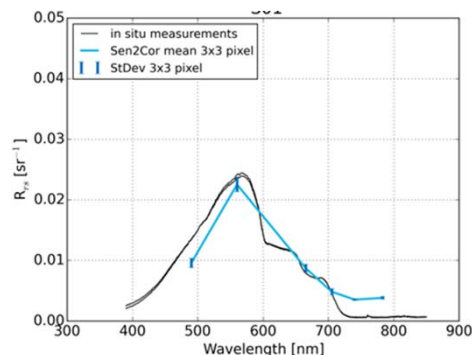


- ➔ Expected spectral dependency for reflectance spectra of different surface types
- ➔ Reflectance difference between Sen2Cor and reference up to 0.04
- ➔ NDVI-uncertainty up to 0.06

Comparison with in-situ measured spectra above water surface

[Katja Doernhoefer, Uni Kiel]

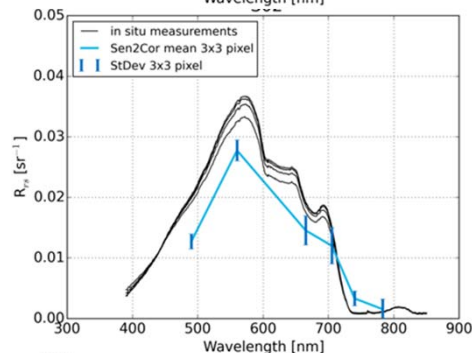
In situ vs. S2 spectrum



S01

Shallow water

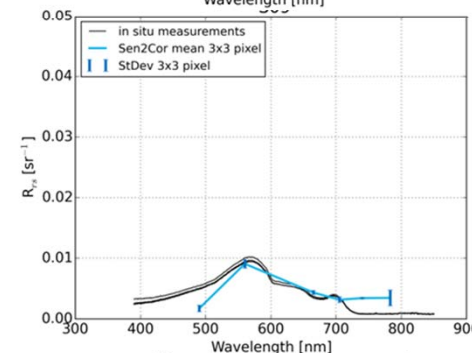
RMSE: 0.0027 sr⁻¹



S02

Shallow water

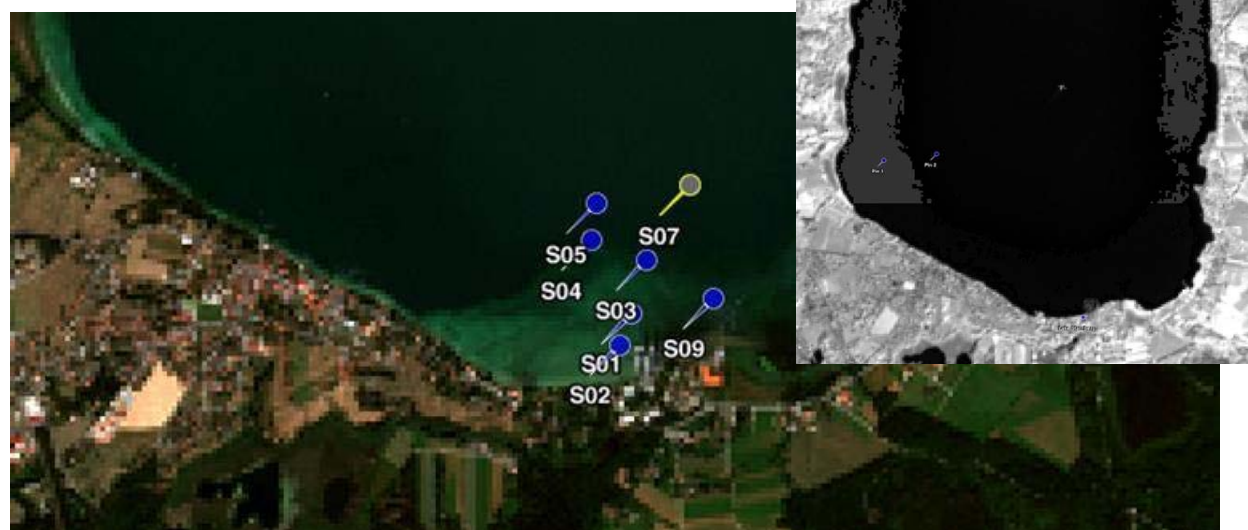
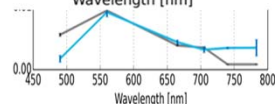
RMSE: 0.0051 sr⁻¹



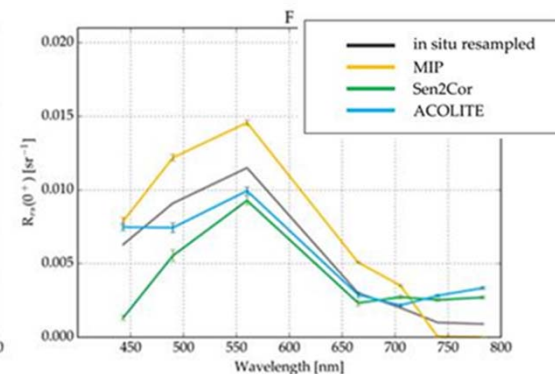
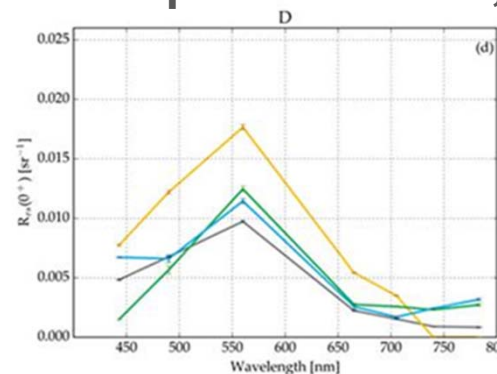
S09

Shallow water

RMSE: 0.0023 sr⁻¹



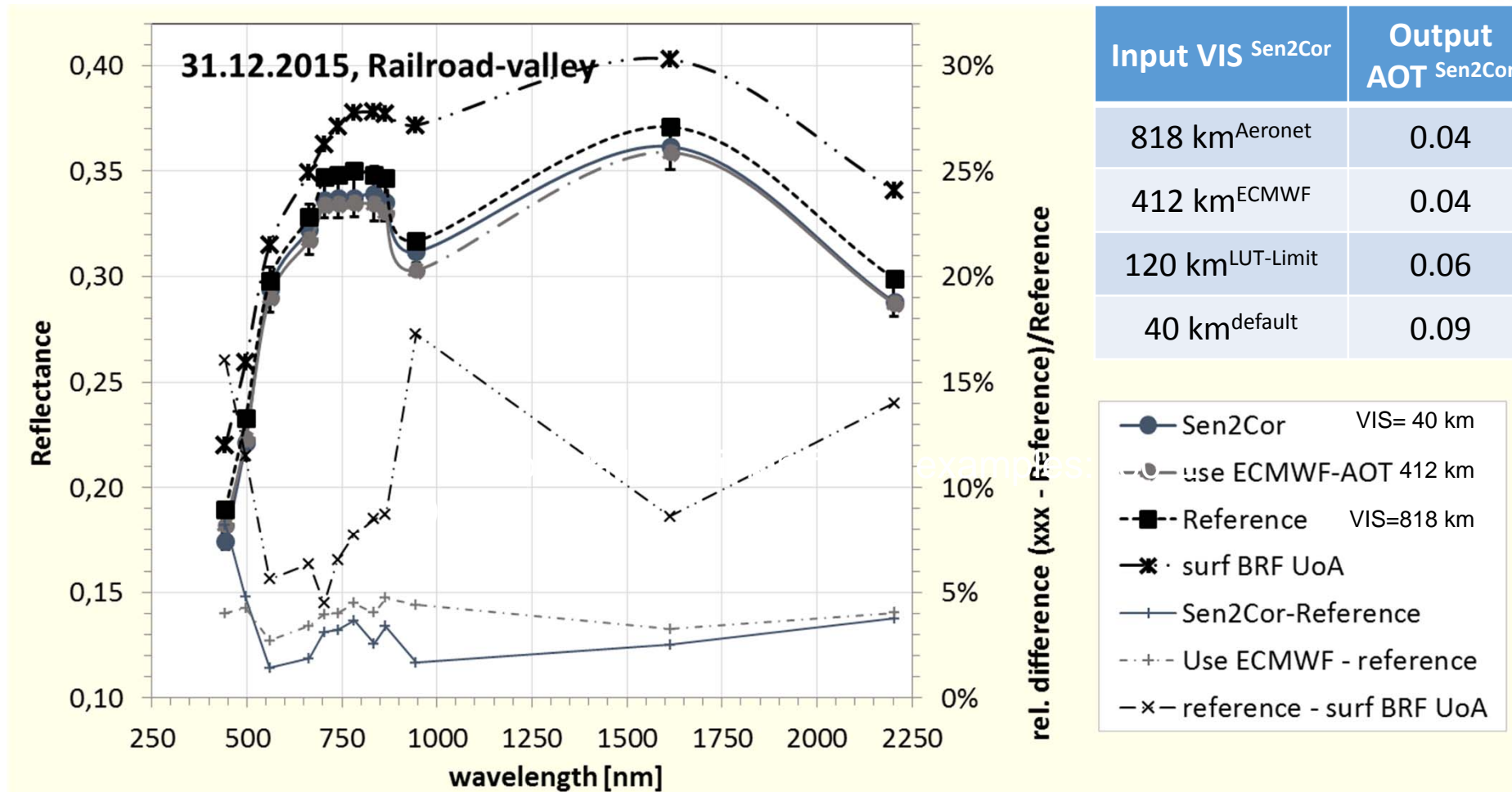
Comparison of MIP, ACOLITE & Sen2Cor



- ➔ Very good agreement in shape of spectra, small overcorrection by Sen2Cor in magnitude.
- ➔ Sen2Cor has potential for application over inland water
- ➔ **Negative reflectance values -> lost information about spectral shape**

- ➔ Test site without DDV → Aerosol estimation fails
- ➔ Should be used as an example investigating the benefit of using ECMWF-AOT instead of using Sen2Cor fallback VIS=40 km (AOT=0.160 for RRV altitude)





Input VIS ^{Sen2Cor}	Output AOT ^{Sen2Cor}	AOT ^{ref}
818 km ^{Aeronet}	0.04	0.013
412 km ^{ECMWF}	0.04	0.023
120 km ^{LUT-Limit}	0.06	
40 km ^{default}	0.09	

- ➔ Example shows no benefit of using ECMWF-AOT instead of using Sen2Cor fallback
- ➔ More investigation required

➔ Scene classification:

- › Mean overall precision for Scene classification is $(80 \pm 7) \%$
- › Highest precision for classes water and high probability cloud
- › Precision for Classes vegetation, bare soils, dark_area_pixels and clouds_shadows is high for some images and low for other

➔ AOT and WV retrieval:

- › mean AOT difference: 0.05 if DDV pixels are existing in the granule.
- › Aerosol estimation fails, if there are no DDV-pixels in the image.
- › Processor evolution in preparation (using AOT from ECMWF)
- › mean WV difference: 0.25 g/cm², less influenced by missing DDV pixels

➔ BOA-reflectance retrieval:

- › Reflectance difference between Sen2Cor and reference up to 0.04
- › Campaigns: analysis to be continued



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



Jérôme Louis
Vincent Debaecker
Uwe Müller-Wilm



Bringfried Pflug
Magdalena Main-Knorn
Jakub Bieniarz



Olivier Thepaut



Ferran Gascon

bringfried.pflug@dlr.de